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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

For Spring of 1900

Strawberry and Raspberry ...Plants...



Department of Agriculture



GROWN AND FOR SALE AT

The McGeehon Nursery

AND SMALL FRUIT FARM.

R. D. McGeehon, Manager, Atlantic, Iowa.

TO OUR FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL LOVERS OF FRUIT:

We desire to thank you for the patronage you have given us these many years we have grown small fruits and plants for sale, and to assure you that we shall endeavor by every honest method to merit a continuance of your patronage, and we hope to gain many new customers by so doing. We solicit trial orders from those with whom we have never dealt. We feel sure that with our most effective way of packing, labeling and shipping, together with our experience of 21 years in growing, testing, and shipping small fruit plants, we can serve you as well (or better) than any other grower in the west.

Yours truly,

R. D. MCGEEHON.

MCGEEHON NURSERY AND
SMALL FRUIT FARM.


CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION. STATE OF IOWA.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the Growing Nursery Stock and Premises of R. D. MCGEEHON, situated in Atlantic, county of Cass, State of Iowa, have been inspected according to the provisions of Chapter 57 of the Acts of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, and that no indications have been found of the presence of the San Jose scale or other dangerous insect or plant disease.

This certificate is invalid after June 1, 1900.

Certificate No. 1, Dated August 4, 1899,
Ames, Iowa.

H. E. SUMMERS,
State Entomologist.

 ERRATA — On the last outside cover page the second and third lines should read, BUT NOT LESS THAN 500 AT 1000 RATES.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

and Price List of

Strawberry and Raspberry ... Plants ...

Season of 1900

GROWN AND FOR SALE AT THE

McGEEHON NURSERY

AND SMALL FRUIT FARM

Atlantic, Iowa.

A WORD TO OUR PATRONS.

WE have been in the small fruit and plant business 21 years, we have given our whole time and attention to the growing of small fruit plants for the market, and the testing of new varieties as they come before the public. We think our experience in this business is worth something to our patrons. In describing new varieties (which we have tested) we give the FACTS as they appear to us on our grounds, regardless of whom it may hit. If you get a new variety from us that fails to do as well with you as it has done for us, it would hardly be fair to accuse us of misrepresentation, as soil, climate, wet or dry season, and different treatment has very much to do with results in growing strawberries. Our trial beds get the same cultivation as those grown by the acre for fruit, because a strawberry that won't yield a paying crop with a good field culture is of no use in the west. We spend a good deal of time and money in testing new varieties and our patrons and the public generally get the benefit of results. We grow all kinds of small fruits, but STRAWBERRIES are our specialty.

We believe we have the largest stock of these in the west, grown especially for the plants, on new land, all set last spring on prairie soil. Persons wishing large orders of 10,000 or more will do well to write us early in the season for prices.

We claim that no dealer in small fruit plants in the west digs, trims and packs plants in any better shape than we do, (if equal), hence we receive dozens of testimonials every year similar to those we publish. The hands we employ are largely those that have worked for us for years, hence have experience in the business, yet mistakes may occur, which, if we are notified of on receipt of goods, will be promptly rectified.

Our prices are as low as first-class plants can be sold. Good plants, put up in first-class shape, cannot be sold at shoddy prices without loss to somebody. Cheap plants, as a rule, mean poor plants.

No one can afford to buy poor nursery stock of any kind.

We do not aim to sell plants for the smallest possible amount of money. But we do aim to give every customer the full amount of his money and the greatest possible satisfaction. Order early, as some varieties are always sure to be exhausted early in the season. Our terms are cash before shipment, unless by SPECIAL AGREEMENT. No plants sent C. O. D.

We have gained our present large trade by sending good plants, true to name, liberal count, well packed, at fair, honest prices. Money can be sent by Draft on Chicago; P. O. Money Order on Atlantic, or Express Money Order.

REFERENCES.—Hon. Silas Wilson, proprietor of Atlantic Grape Nurseries; Nichols Bank, Atlantic, Hon. J. L. Budd, Ames, Iowa.

Ordering and Shipping.

Fifty plants of any one variety at 100 rates; 500 at 1,000 rates. When we say one variety, we mean Crescent is one variety of strawberry and Kansas is one variety of raspberry.

Varieties marked (P) are pistilate and must have a variety marked (S), or staminate, planted near them as a fertilizer.

As soon as the plants are received unpack and examine them. See that you have got all you ordered, and report at once, and if any mistake has been made it will be rectified, but if delayed two weeks it will not be noticed.

As we sell largely to nurserymen and dealers, if customers will inform us whether they want plants for their own planting or to sell again, it will be to their own advantage as well as ours.

We can ship by freight, express or mail; but strawberries, and in small orders, it is best to ship by express or mail. We ship strawberries at dozen or hundred rates, as given in price list, and raspberries at dozen rates by mail, and guarantee their arrival in good condition. All plants are nicely trimmed, roots straightened out, and tied in bunches of 25, packed in clean moss.

Orders are shipped in rotation as received, hence late orders are filled last.

Strawberry Planting, Cultivation, Etc

In the first place, plant on good land where the water won't stand on top of the ground in the winter; plow it well about six or eight inches deep, harrow and pulverize it well—don't be afraid of overdoing it. Here is where many make a mistake, they won't half prepare their soil. Now mark off your rows three and a half feet apart, the lighter the mark the better, so you can see it. You are now ready for the plants. Put them in a pail with enough water to cover the roots; take each plant out as it is wanted, not dropping them along the row to lie in the wind. Set them from fifteen to twenty-four inches apart. Free runners farther apart than moderate ones; set them as deep as they grew before, in no case covering the crowns. Spread roots fan shape and let them grow straight down, press the earth firmly about them; keep the blossoms picked off and cut off the runners until July 1, then let the runners root in the row to form a thinly matted row twelve to eighteen inches wide. Cultivate only one way. Hoe and cultivate often; kill the weeds when they are small. As soon as the ground freezes, cover just enough to hide the plants. Good clean straw or old marsh hay is the best for this purpose. As soon as they commence to grow next spring, remove the covering that lays on the plants, but leave it in the alleys until after the crop is gathered.

Those marked (P) are pistilate and will not fruit alone, but must have either third or fourth row of some variety marked (S). Those marked (S) are perfect blossoms and will fruit alone or fertilize those marked (P); but the (P) varieties are generally the most productive when properly planted. Strawberries can be planted from the early spring until in bloom, if weather is favorable and blossoms picked off; and again from September until October 20, although we do not recommend fall setting; except small family beds or to test some new variety. When set in spring we always cut off part of the roots, we leave them four inches long.

How to Grow Berries.

Every person that owns one or more acres of land ought to raise what small fruit he can use. Many farmers neglect raising berries because they think it takes more work than the fruit is worth, and say they will buy what their family can use, but as a rule the family goes without any. If they get any it will be a few boxes of stale fruit purchased at the nearby grocery, which is a poor substitute for nice home grown fruit picked fresh from the vines when fully ripe.

The best place to plant strawberries is on land that has grown potatoes, or some hoed crop, that has left the land free from weeds and weed seed, plow the land late in the fall, but don't harrow until just before planting. When ready to plant, harrow it thoroughly and smooth it down with a planker; plant as early in April as you can, so your plants will have a good hold on the soil before dry hot weather. Every farmer ought to have a Planet Jr. cultivator (or some implement similar) that has shovels from $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to 3 inches wide. In a week or ten days after planting, run twice between each row with your cultivator with the narrow shovels, cultivate shallow, (two or three inches) keep this up every week or ten days as long as weeds show themselves; some years we cultivate until September. If your land is clean and free from weed seed, you will need but little hand weeding and hoeing. Varieties such as Wood, Warfield, Crescent, Bisel and Robinson, ought to be planted 2 feet apart in the row and rows 3 feet 9 inches or 4 feet apart. First runners sent out, place in row putting a clod or little soil on them to keep them in place until they take root, in this way you get most of your runners started along the row (where you want them) instead of across the row. 18 inches to two feet is as wide as you want your rows, if runners go out wider than that destroy them. As soon as freezing weather comes, mulch the entire surface with clean straw or prairie hay, put enough on to hide the plants and if two or three inches deep between rows all the better. In spring as soon as growth starts remove enough covering off the plants so they can

come up without detriment, putting the surplus straw between the rows, when done picking the fruit mow the patch over and rake up mulching with vines and haul it off; run between rows with a double shovel plow, narrowing them down to 12 inches, clean out weeds and cultivate three or four times and you will get a fair crop the second year; I generally fruit them but one year, the second crop is generally much smaller berries.

A man in the northwest part of the state that had never grown a strawberry, in 1897 got plants enough of me to plant 10 square rods; in 1898 he picked 10 bushels of fine berries besides what was eaten in the patch. In 1899 he did not measure them but they had more than the family could use both fresh from the vines and for canning.

There is no farmer in the country but what could certainly spare a piece of ground one rod wide and ten rods long, and money to buy from 300 to 400 plants for the pleasure of having all the berries his family could use for two years. A few hours work one evening each week from May to September would keep them growing in fine shape. Ten bushels would be a trifle over 5000 quarts per acre. This is no big thing for I have grown over 8000 quarts per acre, by the acre.

Now you want some Raspberries. The same soil and preparation for them is all right; but make your rows about 7 feet apart and plants about 3 feet (or 2 feet 9 inches I prefer.) Plant these as early in April as possible, as growth in these start early. Cultivate and care for them same as you would a first-class crop of corn. Pinch the tops off of the young canes when 12 to 15 inches high; the next spring trim all laterals back to 8 or 12 inches. The second season pinch back the canes at 2 feet, then next spring trim laterals back to 12 or 15 inches. Keep the cultivator going between rows until fruit begins to color.—then after done picking, give them a couple of more good cultivatings; if weeds bother in the rows, hoe them out. If heavily mulched (in the row) every winter with coarse stable manure free from timothy or clover seed, it will add largely to your crop of fruit.

New Varieties of Strawberries.



Bennet's Seedling (P)—Originated in the suburbs of Cincinnati ten years ago, but has never been introduced until now, unfortunately it became mixed on the originators grounds, and only one man so far as known, persevered until he got a stock of perfectly pure plants. Even the originator went to him last spring for pure stock. Our stock came from this man. He has grown Bennett's Seedling seven years and probably knows more about it than does any other person, the following is the substance of what he says of it: "The plant is a joy to see, clear, strong, bright foliage, deep rooting and free from spots. It is exceedingly productive, ripens its first berries earlier than Warfield, and bears as late as Gandy, its season has extended over five weeks. It is Pistillate and if properly fertilized, every blossom is followed by a berry. It succeeds best when grown near a very early and a very late Staminate variety. In size it is among the largest, excelling the Warfield at any time during the season. Unlike most large varieties, the first specimens secured are not coxcombed. Its form is short, conical, not as blunt as Clyde or Brandywine, nor as long as the Haverland. It has a smooth surface, the seeds being neither raised nor sunken. The color is 'the best there is,' bright scarlet when first ripe to dark red if left unpicked four or five days longer. It has remained on the plant a week after it was ripe and then marketed. In firmness it is probably not excelled. The calyx is of medium size, always green and healthy and not easily detached when picking. Finally the quality is good, much better than the average.

The above history and description I received from Mathew Crawford, of Ohio, who is introducing it the spring of 1900, the first time it has been offered to the public. Last spring he sent me a small stock of plants to grow, to help introduce it in 1900, and in a letter of Dec. 1, 1899 he says: "I have great faith in this berry and am confident that it will become a favorite."

Mexican (S)—We got this berry from California, there it is everbearing—what it will do here is untried. The plant is a good grower with heavy dark green foliage, clean and healthy. The fruit enormous in size—cherry red in color, deliciously sweet and high flavored. If it proves as good here as in Southern California it will be popular.

Plow City (S)—This originated at Moline, Ills. The description given of it by the originator is: The latest berry I ever fruited of any variety yet introduced, ripening 20 days later than Wood, plants of the Haverland type, fruit dark red, good size, firm, good quality.

Brunette (S)—Remarkable for its good quality. The berries are from medium to large, round and almost perfect in form, very uniform, dark reddish crimson, firm and of exceedingly rich luscious quality. It is also very handsome and attractive, commanding the highest price in the market. The plant is a strong grower and free from rust. We commend it for trial to those seeking a superior table berry.

Seaford (P)—The plant is as large as Bubach and a much more vigorous grower, with imperfect blossoms. It ripens its crop much faster than Bubach, and several days earlier, the size is large and shape good, color deep red, bright and glossy; colored clear through the berry; flesh solid and fine flavor with very little acid; pre-eminently a solid red fleshed variety and consequently a good shipper.—GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

Glen Mary (S)—This is a very strong grower, producing very large healthy plants. The fruit is of large size, handsome, bright red in color, firm, and of good quality. It did not come up to our expectations in fruiting the season of 1898 in size or quality, as much of the fruit was small, nubbiny, and looked as if not properly fertilized. If the berries had all been perfect and as large as those that were perfect the crop would have been a good one,—but the season of 1899 the crop was fine (no nubbiny berries) large handsome berries, firm and of good quality.

Although the previous winter ruined many varieties and damaged almost all, the Glen Mary appeared to have gone through with little damage.

Wm. Belt (S)—This variety has the grandest system of roots of any variety I know of. The plants are large to very large, healthy and hardy. The fruit is large to very large, bright red in color, firm, and of good quality. Most of first berries on fruit stem will be very large and coxcomb in shape, medium to late in ripening, does well about everywhere tried. This is the description it had in the Eastern and Middle States when I got it. We fruited it in 1898; it set a good crop but a large portion of the berries were nubbins, those that were perfect were large and fine. The spring of 1898 a neighbor got plants of us and planted them on soil the same as ours (within 40 rods of our lot) and the summer of 1899, had as fine a crop of nice, large, perfect berries as you could desire, after passing through the worst winter I ever knew for strawberries. I think the reason for this was, his little patch was on the west and northwest protected by a thick grove of timber, the northwest wind blew the leaves over the strawberries, then just before snowfall late in November he mulched them heavily with old straw; the November snowstorm covered them from 4 to 6 feet deep with snow that laid on until in March and his plants came out in the spring as green as when mulched.

Nick Ohmer (S)—M. Crawford, of Ohio, says: "It has grown here for three years and I do not remember to have seen any rust on it. I have sent it to a number for trial and have yet to hear the first unfavorable report. I have no other expectation than that it will become one of the leading varieties and if I was restricted to a single one it would be my choice. The plant is very large and stocky, sending out plenty of strong runners. It is probably not surpassed in healthy, vigorous growth and great productiveness by any variety. It has a perfect blossom. The fruit is of the very largest size. A giant among strawberries. It is never misshapen, its only departure from the regular, roundish, conical

cal form is when under high culture. it is somewhat triangular. It is dark, glossy red, firm and of excellent flavor. The leaf is unusually thick, of a dark green color. Thirteen berries have been grown that filled a quart berry box." I might give the opinion of a dozen prominent fruit growers on the merits of this berry, but it would all be about the same as Mr. Crawford says of it. I believe all my customers that can give a small patch of strawberries good care and wish to have something very large and good will not make a mistake in trying this.

Ridgeway (S)—Plant large and stocky, possessing the ability to make a large number of strong healthy plants; leaf large, broad and heavy, dark green in color; blossoms perfect; a good pollenizer for pistilates, as it remains in bloom a long time. Berry large to very large, nearly round, largest specimens broadly ovate, but always smooth; color bright glossy crimson, with golden seeds. Firm for so large a berry and will stand shipping. Quality as good as the best and one that will command fancy prices on any market.—INTRODUCER'S DESCRIPTION.

Ruby (S)—This originated in Alton Illinois, and is believed to be a seedling of Crescent fertilized with Sharpless. Judge Miller, of Missouri, says that it is certainly ahead of a host of other varieties that have been lauded higher and he considers it one of the very best of 100 varieties that he had growing. Prof. Green, of Ohio Experiment station, says of it: "Plants vigorous and prolific. Berries medium to large, conical, but often irregular but not coxcomb, color dark scarlet, glossy, mostly well colored but sometimes white tips: flesh scarlet, firm, good quality, season medium to late.

Parker Earl, Jr., or Arnout's Improved (S)—I might give you pages extolling this variety but will just say from all I can learn this is just a seedling of the old Parker Earl, and is nearly the same thing except it makes plants much freer; the fruit is very nearly the same and its bearing qualities are very great, producing from twelve to fifteen thousand

quarts per acre. On very rich, moist soil Mr. Hull, of Pennsylvania, claiming to have picked 11,968 quarts from two acres at one picking—one young lady picking 200 quarts in one day, and 968 in six consecutive days. Now, if you want to beat your neighbors in raising a patch of strawberries get 100 of these plants and give them good moist soil and good care and see what they will do—it won't cost you but a trifle.

Mele (P)—Originated by A. H. Griesa, of Lawrence, Kansas. The plant is a good grower, healthy and hardy, stands heat and drouth remarkably well. The fruit is good shape, bright red in color, sub-acid in flavor, moderately firm, altogether very promising.

I have now given you the description of some ten new varieties that I have not fruited, as given by some of our best judges of strawberries in the country; whether any of them will do as well for you or me, has to be tested, yet there certainly are some of these that will prove a decided acquisition to our list of strawberries, and the way for each one of us to know this is to test them.

New varieties that I have had on trial three or four years.

Clyde (S)—In our catalogue for 1898 we described it thus: A perfect bloomer and very strong grower, long roots and plenty of runners, berries large to very large, conical, bright scarlet in color, early to quite late, and immensely productive, berries regular in shape and size, resists drouth well because of long roots. It has clean healthy foliage, free from rust. I would let the above description pass were it not after fruiting it last season. It went so far beyond my expectations that I feel justified in saying more about it. It set and matured the largest crop of large handsome berries I ever grew of any variety. The berries were from 3 to 6 inches in circumference, smooth and regular in shape as a Pippin apple. No white tips or nubbins, every berry was perfect and such piles of them, great big fellows like small red apples, literally covering the ground.

Every person that saw it, said: "It beats anything I ever saw." We ate it while picking, we used it on the table fresh from the vines, we canned it and now, in December, we are using it on the table and we pronounce it good any way you take it. It has been well tested all over our country now and I fail to find anything but praise for it everywhere. Hence you run no risk in planting it largely. The price is about as low as any standard variety, hence I would say to everyone you will make no mistake in giving it a good fair trial

Cyclone (S)—This variety last year commenced ripening fully three days sooner than anything else on our grounds. The plant is a good grower, healthy and hardy, fruit medium in size, bright red, firm, excellent quality, it ripens the principal part of its crop in a week, after about three pickings the fruit runs small, too small for market, as our largest and best berries are then coming into market. For an extra early berry, either for market or family use it is the best I know of.

Bismark (S)—M. Crawford, of Ohio, says of this variety: "It seems to succeed everywhere I do not recall a single adverse report. It resembles the Bubach, but has a perfect blossom; is equally as large and productive, but better in shape, color and quality." C. A. Green, of Rochester, N. Y., says of it: "Its size is very large, and its shape always perfect. In productiveness it is not surpassed if equalled by any variety tested by us in the last thirteen years. The berries were repeatedly shipped 600 miles and always arrived in good condition. As Bismark has been widely tested north, south, east and west, and has uniformly proven a success it may safely be predicted that its general introduction will mark a step forward in strawberry growing."

Splendid (S)—This berry is well named, the vines are a rich dark green in color, without a spot of rust and grow like weeds, it is very productive, of medium sized berries, very smooth and uniform, nearly round in shape, bright scarlet in color, firm, an excellent shipper, and excellent for canning. It is reported as doing well about everywhere tried.

Brandywine (S)—Plant a vigorous strong grower, of large size, healthy and hardy, it is fine for market, for home use or for any purpose, the blossom is perfect and a good fertilizer for others of its season. medium to late in ripening, fruit large, heart shaped, of regular form, bright red, of good quality, firm and attractive, it is well spoken of everywhere.

Standard Varieties.



Warfield (P)—One of the best known market berries; does well all over the country. one of the best shippers we have, good grower, prolific bearer, of dark red berries, of medium size, and of excellent quality, handsome and attractive.

Bisel (P)—A seedling of the Wilson, from Southern Illinois, where it is grown in large quantities for shipping, it is a good grower producing an abundant crop of medium to large bright red firm berries.

Beder Wood (S)—An excellent grower, a prolific bearer, blossoms perfect, fruit medium to large, regular conical form, orange scarlet in color, moderately firm and of excellent flavor.

Lovett (S)—You need not hesitate to plant this variety, as it succeeds nearly everywhere. It is of tough, hardy varieties and don't disappoint you, it has a perfect blossom, bears heavy crops of medium to large, firm berries, good color and quality.

Crescent (P)—This is an old standard we have had for 18 years. It is still a good one especially for the lazy man, as it will stand more neglect and bear fruit than any other.

Haverland (P)—We have had this for 11 years and find it a good grower, producing large crops, of large, long, handsome berries, of very fair quality, but when fully ripe too soft to ship, but a good home berry.

Bubach (P)—Large size, productive, and hardy, rather soft for a shipper, but a good one for near market.

Robinson (S)—This berry originated in Kansas some eight or more years ago and is very popular in many localities there, it has done very well for me for several years. It is a seedling of the Crescent, and in hardiness, vigorous growth, and foliage, resembles its parent. Its fruit is larger than Crescent, bright red color, firm and of good quality, ripens late, bears good crops of good sized berries if not allowed to mat too thick in the row, as it is a great plant maker.

Woolverton (S)—I have fruited this some ten years, and find it generally produces a paying crop, of large, bright red berries, firm, and of excellent quality.

Saunders (S)—I have had this the same length of time as Woolverton, the plant is satisfactory in every way. the fruit is large, conical in shape, bright red in color, firm and good quality, last season from some cause it produced a great many berries with green tips, something it never did before.

Parker Earle (S)—This is certainly a very productive strawberry if it can have its wants supplied. It sets such an enormous crop that it must have rich soil, high cultivation, and plenty of water from blossoming time until fruit is ripe or it cannot mature its big crop of berries. The fruit is good size, bright red in color, cone shaped with slight neck, and of fine quality. It makes but few plants, but they are large.

PRICES OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

| | VARIETIES | MAIL 12 | MAIL 100 | EXP'SS 1,000 |
|---|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| P | Crescent | \$0 25 | \$0 80 | \$2 50 |
| P | Warfield | 25 | 80 | 2 50 |
| S | Wood..... | 25 | 80 | 2 50 |
| S | Robinson..... | 25 | 80 | 2 50 |
| S | Lovett..... | 25 | 80 | 3 00 |
| P | Bisel | 25 | 80 | 3 00 |
| S | Saunders | 25 | 80 | 3 00 |
| S | Splendid ... | 25 | 80 | 3 00 |
| P | Bubach | 30 | 1 00 | 3 25 |
| P | Haverland..... | 30 | 1 00 | 3 25 |
| S | Woolverton..... | 30 | 1 00 | 3 25 |
| S | Bismarck..... | 30 | 1 00 | 3 25 |
| S | Glen Mary..... | 30 | 1 00 | 3 25 |
| S | Wm. Belt..... | 30 | 1 00 | 3 25 |
| S | Cyclone | 30 | 1 00 | 3 25 |
| S | Brandywine..... | 30 | 1 00 | 3 25 |
| S | Brunette | 30 | 1 00 | 3 50 |
| S | Clyde | 30 | 1 00 | 3 50 |
| S | Parker Earl..... | 40 | 1 50 | 6 00 |
| P | Seaford | 40 | 1 50 | .... |
| S | Nick Ohmer..... | 40 | 1 50 | .... |
| S | Ridgeway | 40 | 1 50 | .... |
| S | Ruby | 40 | 1 50 | .... |
| S | Parker Earl(Arnouts Imp.).. | 40 | 1 50 | .... |
| S | Mexican..... | 40 | 1 50 | .... |
| S | Plow City | 40 | 1 50 | .... |
| P | Bennett's Seedling..... | 1 00 | 5 00 | .... |

50 at 100 rates, 500 at 1000 rates, of any one variety. Where 500 are composed of several varieties 100 rates will be charged.

If hundreds are shipped by express you can deduct 25¢ per 100, as postage on 100 plants averages about that amount.

The above prices may appear high, but when you consider that large quantities of small fruit plants and nursery stock (all over the west) was damaged or entirely destroyed last winter, and then the dry hot weather in August and September prevented

Strawberry plants from rooting, also raspberry tips from growing—hence the stock of small fruit plants over the whole country from Ohio west is not half an average crop. I believe our stock will all be ordered before we can commence shipping.

Special Collections of New Varieties for \$1.00— By Mail.

NO. 1.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 12 Bismarck | \$0 30 |
| 12 Ruby | 40 |
| 12 Parker Earl Jr. | 40 |
| 12 Plow City..... | 30 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1 40 |

NO. 2.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 12 Mexican..... | \$0 40 |
| 12 Clyde | 30 |
| 12 Mills Rasp..... | 60 |
| 6 Bisel | 12 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1 42 |

NO. 3.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| 12 Bismarck | \$0 30 |
| 12 Ruby | 40 |
| 12 Mexican..... | 40 |
| 6 Redfield Rasp.. | 30 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1 40 |

NO. 4.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 25 Mexican..... | \$0 80 |
| 25 Bismarck | 60 |
| 25 Clyde..... | 50 |
| 12 Redfield Rasp.. | 60 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2 50 |

Or \$2 00 by mail.

Any collection from 1 to 3 for \$1.00 each, No. 4 is \$2.00, (all by mail.)

Raspberries.



Kansas—This originated at Lawrence, Kansas, it has proved handy everywhere, a strong healthy grower. the fruit is about as large as Gregg, jet black, ripens within a day or two of the earliest, firm, good shipper, good quality, it is the most profitable market berry we have.

Palmer—The best, very early raspberry, a very heavy bearer, ripens its crop in a few days, which is an advantage to the market grower.

Gregg—Along the Missouri river this is considered one of the best market berries they have, on clay or timber soil it does much better than on the prairie, it is amongst the larger black raspberries, and fine in quality.

Nemaha—Originated in Nebraska a number of years ago, it is almost identical with Gregg, as far as the fruit is concerned, but it does better on prairie soil, canes are hardier, makes more tips, very productive, very large, and late in ripening.

Mills—This is a black cap berry sent out by the New York Experiment station some years ago. —The description as given by Mr. Graham, of Adel, one of our most reliable fruit growers, is as follows: "The bush makes the strongest and most uniform growth of anything I have tested. The berry is long, black and firm yet not seedy, much better in quality than Gregg. Exceedingly productive I am confident it is much more hardy than Gregg, and am satisfied it will take first place as a market berry." The N. Y. Experiment station says the same about it, and also says it produced 50 per cent more fruit than any other black cap on their grounds, and there were all the standard varieties as well as some twenty others grown beside it. I fruited it last season on one year old plants, and after the hardest winter on small fruit plants we ever experienced, it produced the finest crop of first class berries I ever saw on young plants. We canned some two dozen cans of the fruit and find it A No. 1 in all respects. Everyone who saw them on the bushes when ripe said they were the finest sight they had ever seen in the Raspberry line. I feel well satisfied it is going to be one of the best we have yet tested. It ripens about four days after Kansas.

Redfield—Originated near Redfield, Dallas county, Iowa. The cane is a very strong grower, about free from thorns, healthy and hardy, plants root from tips. The fruit is dark red, about the size of Gregg. sub acid in flavor, when canned is one of the richest berries I ever ate, either red or black. No family ought to be without this or the Wallace, for their table.

Wallace Red Raspberry—This berry originated on the farm of T. G. Wallace, within 60 rods of my house, hence I have been acquainted with it ever

since Mr. Wallace commenced propagating it. I have ate it out of hand, on the table with sugar and cream, and have them canned, and I call it the best berry of its kind I know of, it is the same variety (or specie) of berry that Shaffer is, but a better color, not quite so large, and I think a little firmer, the canes not so large but large enough. Stand up well under a heavy load of fruit, they are clean, healthy and hardy, (no scale or disease,) no suckers, plants root from tips, it commences ripening about July 1st and lasts until August, hence is one of the very best for home use.

Lucretia Dewberry—This is a vining blackberry, and those who have the genuine Lucretia have a good thing. For best results it wants to be heavily mulched with partly rotten straw or prairie hay before hard freezing. In spring take that off and cut back all the canes to about two feet in length. Clean out the cuttings and put mulch back under the canes and between the rows.

Snyder Blackberry—We have tested about all the Blackberries that have been offered to the public for the past 15 years, and have settled down on the Snyder only. For the western farmer we would say, if you can't grow Snyder blackberry you will have to do without blackberries.

PRICES RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, ETC.

| VARIETIES. | MAIL 12 | EXP'SS 100 | EXP'SS 1,000 |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Palmer and Tyler Raspberry.. | \$0 50 | \$1 25 | \$8 00 |
| Gregg and Nemaha “ .. | 50 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| Kansas “ .. | 50 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| Mills (New) “ .. | 60 | 2 00 | 15 00 |
| Redfield (Red) “ .. | 60 | 2 00 | ..... |
| Wallace (Red) “ .. | 1 00 | 5 00 | ..... |
| Snyder Blackberry..... | 50 | 1 25 | 8 00 |
| Lucretia Dewberry..... | 50 | 1 50 | 10 00 |

Dozens by mail postpaid; 100 and 1,000 by express; 50 at 100 rates, 500 at 1,000 rates.

PRICES OF CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

| VARIETIES. | EXP'SS | EXP'SS |
|----------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | 12 | 100 |
| Cherry, Red Dutch, one year, No. 1... | \$1 00 | \$4 00 |
| Victoria, White Grape, one year, No. 1 | 1 00 | 4 00 |
| Fay's Prolific, one year, No 1..... | 1 25 | 5 00 |
| Downing Gooseberry, two years, No. 1 | 1 25 | 6 00 |
| Houghton Gooseberry, two years, No. 1 | 1 00 | 4 00 |

Grapes—After carefully examining a large number of varieties as grown by our neighbor, Silas Wilson, for a number of years; we have planted for our own use Moore's Early, Worden, Concord, Agawam and Pocklington. This gives us three of black, one of red and one of white. The Moore's Diamond is said to be as early as Moore's Early, and of better quality than Pocklington. We don't know this to be so, but if it is it would be preferable to Pocklington for a white grape.

PRICES OF GRAPES.

| VARIETIES. | 12 | 100 |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | |
| Concord, black, one year, No. 1..... | \$ 75 | \$2 50 |
| Worden, black, one year, No 1..... | 75 | 2 50 |
| Moore's Early, black, one year, No. 1 | 1 00 | 3 00 |
| Pocklington, white, one year, No. 1..... | 1 00 | 3 00 |
| Martha, white, one year, No. 1 | 1 00 | 3 00 |
| Niagara, white, one year, No. 1..... | 1 25 | 3 00 |
| Moore's Diamond, one year, No. 1..... | 1 50 | 5 00 |
| Agawam, red, one year, No. 1..... | 1 00 | 3 00 |
| Delaware, red, one year, No. 1..... | 1 25 | 4 00 |

We can furnish 30 other varieties in small quantities, but the above list includes about all the popular varieties and those that are considered best for western farmers. But name the varieties you want we think likely we can furnish them. If No. 1 two years is wanted, add one third more to the price always.

PRICES OF PLUMS.

| VARIETIES. | EACH | DOZEN |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Milton, 4 to 5 ft..... | \$0 25 | \$3 00 |
| Hammer, 4 to 5 ft..... | 25 | 3 00 |
| Chas. Downing, 3 to 4 ft..... | 25 | 3 00 |
| Whitaker, 4 to 5 ft..... | 25 | 3 00 |
| Tatge, 4 to 5 ft..... | 25 | 3 00 |
| Communi, 4 to 5 ft..... | 25 | 3 00 |

Tatge—This fine hardy plum is of European strain. Its parentage is not known but it evidently belongs to the Lombard family—but this seedling is larger in fruit, finer in quality much darker in color, and more round than the Lombard; a finer grower with beautiful foliage, an early and profuse bearer. It has stood all the test winters the past 15 years and seems to be the most productive, long-lived plum known. The heavy bearing of the Tatge is unequalled by any other variety. Only a few trees to spare, as it pays better to plant them in an orchard than to sell them.

Communi—This valuable plum was introduced by the Communia colony of Northeast Iowa. Origin unknown. A fine grower with large perfect foliage, and is an early and continuous bearer of quite large fruit and much bloom, which is excellent in quality; has proved quite hardy to the north line of Iowa.

Milton—(Earliest in the world.) Originated in Iowa under cultivation. A seedling of Wild Goose. Three weeks earlier than Wild Goose, ripening here July 10th and Wild Goose August 1st; larger and better in quality than Wild Goose and very productive. We predict a great future for this, the earliest of all plums, as well as a great demand.

PEACH TREES.

Bokara No. 3—The hardiest peach yet brought to public notice. Silas Wilson was the first that fruited the genuine Bokara No. 3. He has tested all the numbers that Prof. Budd imported, and discard-

ed them all as worthless except No. 3, which is a fine peach. We believe it to be thirty per cent harder than any other peach, and of fine quality and a good bearer. Be sure and get the genuine.

| VARIETIES. | EACH | DOZEN |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Crosby, one year, No. 1..... | \$0 15 | \$2 00 |
| Champion, one year, No. 1..... | 15 | 2 00 |
| Bokara No. 3..... | 25 | 2 50 |

Testimonials.

EMMETSBURG, IOWA, May 8, 1899.

R. D. MCGEEHON,

DEAR SIR:—The strawberry plants received in fine condition. The Nick Omber plants were kids beside the Clyde, I presume they were young plants, but they were fine plants and 14 to the dozen.

Yours &c., J. F. ROWE.

DEFIANCE, IOWA. May 7, 1899.

R. D. MCGEEHON,

DEAR SIR:—The plants came in fine condition and I am very thankful for those Wallace raspberries for trial, I will try to give them good care.

Respt. Yours, MRS. H. J. RAY.

TABLE ROCK, NEB., April 25, 1899.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY, NEB. STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

R. D. MCGEEHON,

DEAR SIR:—I enclose Draft for bill, and thank you for the Clyde strawberry plants, they are my name sake. Your plants all arrived in fine condition and are No. 1 in quality.

Yours Truly, CLYDE H. BARNARD.

ZILLA, YAKIMA CO., WASH. May 15, 1899.

R. D. MCGEEHON,

DEAR SIR:—The Strawberry plants came in first class condition.—From former experience in getting plants of you, I knew they would.—You thoroughly understand your business.

Yours Truly, F. WALDEN.

FT. CALHOUN, NEB. May 3, 1899.

R. D. MCGEEHON,

DEAR SIR:—Your plants arrived in good shape and are fully up to expectation. The strawberry plants are nearly all starting to grow, can't say much about Raspberry plants, they were well rooted, hope they will come out all right.

Yours Truly, HENRY RIX.

I might fill a catalogue with similar testimonials but think it unnecessary. We have been selling plants for 21 years and believe we can give you good satisfaction.

Seed Potatoes.



For a number of years we have been trying to get a No. 1 potato for table use, of fair size and productive, and we believe the following varieties will give better satisfaction (all things considered) than any other now grown.

Worlds Fair—This potato will average larger than Early Ohio, very near the same in color and shape. When planted one piece in a hill and hills 15 inches apart it has produced at the rate of 250 bushels per acre, on prairie soil and ordinary cultivation without manure. It ripens medium late; last year, planted May 24 it was ripe September 15. I consider the quality for the table equal to anything—Early Ohio not excepted.

75¢ per bushel; 4 bushel for \$2 50.

Carman No. 3—Is equally as productive as Worlds Fair or Rural New Yorker No. 2. In color and shape it resembles Rural New Yorker, but is more round in form, it is medium to large in size, producing very few potatoes too small for market, it ripens a trifle earlier than the Rural. Baked or boiled with skins on, it is white, mealy, and we consider it the best flavored late potato we have yet tried.

75¢ per bushel; 4 bushel for \$2 50.

Rural New Yorker No. 2—Is a large white late potato, now considered the best market potato generally over the country. It is very productive, is a very good eating potato in early spring and summer, but for table use is not up in quality to either Worlds Fair or Carman No. 3.

75¢ per bushel; 4 bushels for \$2.50.

These prices are for orders received before the 25th of March, as we have no time to attend to potatoes after that date.

POINTERS,



Be sure to write your Name, Postoffice, County and State plainly. We can guess almost anything better than a man's name. It is impossible to guess what your name is if written in hieroglyphics.

Always give directions what route to ship by.

If postoffice is different from express office, name both of them.

How far do we ship? We ship plants to New Jersey on the east and Washington on the west, Texas on the south and Canada on the north.

If you don't want anything offered in this catalogue, please hand it to some one who does.

We usually commence shipping the first week in April and everything is *pushed* forward as fast as possible until done.

Strawberry plants when packed average about 30 lbs. per 1000; grapes, currants and goosberries about 25 lbs. per 100; raspberry plants 8 lbs. per 100. By inquiry at your express office you can ascertain very near what the express will be on your order.

Many wait to order until ready to plant, then order and say "ship at once." forgetting that there are hundreds of orders ahead of theirs that must be shipped *first*, and that their tardy orders must wait and take their turn. *Don't do this.*

If you don't hear from us in a very short time after sending an order, drop us a card, for we *always* notify all persons at once of the receipt and acceptance of an order. We also notify all persons of the shipment of their stock the day it is shipped.

If a few neighbors club together they can get their orders at wholesale rates and divide it to suit themselves, hence save in express charges as well as in price of stock.

Payment always before plants are shipped; this is the general rule and is a good one. We have not the time or means of inquiring about hundreds of customers. We have been years in building up our business and are known over a wide extent of country, and we give reliable reference; if you wish to enquire of them enclose a stamp and they will inform you.



SANDERS CO. ST. LOUIS

Barred Plymouth Rocks,

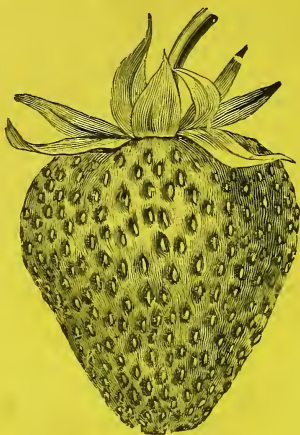
If you want some high-scoring Barred Plymouth Rocks, I have them. I am in it for blood. I have obtained some of the best breeders in the state for my pens this year, and intend to make some one or all, open their eyes this fall and winter at the Fairs and Poultry Shows. My Barred Plymouth Rocks are from Todd's Ideal strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, which need no introduction in the west. This pen is well mated and should bring some birds that will score near the "top round" of the nineties. If you doubt this wait and see.

Buff Cochins,

My Buff Cochins will also speak for themselves. The best are none too good. I have a fine pen of these beautiful birds which I also expect to reap a good harvest in premiums in the near future. My hens are extra large with a rich buff plumage. Send for prices on eggs; prices reasonable. No young stock for sale now.

GEO. W. TODD,

ATLANTIC, - - - IOWA.



Read This Catalogue Carefully Before Ordering.

No orders booked for *less than \$1.00*. We sell 6 at 12 rates; 50 at 100 rates; but less than 500 at 1,000 rates. Parties wanting 10,000 or more write for special prices.

Don't send to us for *cheap plants*. We do not grow them. We don't handle them. We would not plant them.

Write your *Name, Postoffice, County and State very plainly*.

We will deem it a favor if our customers will notify us on receipt of plants how they like them.

Correspondence promptly attended to.